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EXAMINER				
AHMED, SALMAN				
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2619				
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06/26/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/736,851

Applicant(s)

HUOTARI ET AL

Examiner

SALMAN AHMED

Art Unit

2619

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 April 2008.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12/17/2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☒ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/CDC)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-10 are pending.

Claims 1-10 are rejected.

Certified Copy of Priority Document not in record

1. The instant Application claims priority of International Application No. PCT/EP01/06844. However, a copy of the priority document was not provided by the Applicant. Examiner respectfully requests the copy of the said priority document to claim priority to Application No. PCT/EP01/06844. It is noted, further, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the PCT/EP01/06844 application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, "an apparatus" comprising "an invitation receiver", "a profile receiver", "a roaming number receiver" and "an establisher" must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure

is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

3. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 1 line 16, "visited center" should be changed to --visited switching center--.

Appropriate correction is required.

4. The amendment filed 4/25/2008 is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132(a) because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132(a) states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: "an apparatus" comprising "an invitation receiver", "a profile receiver", "a roaming number receiver" and "an establisher".

Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim 8 states "an apparatus" comprising "an invitation receiver", "a profile receiver", "a roaming number receiver" and "an establisher". However, a through search in the originally filed specification failed to find any of the said elements of any apparatus. The drawing also fails to show any such apparatus containing said elements. As such the claim 8 contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention

7. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

8. Claims 1-7 and 10 are rejected under the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112.

9. Claim 1 recites the limitation "said circuit switched domain" in line 12. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

10. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 2, last line states "said call state control functionality" without explicitly stating whether it is the "call state control functionality" of claim 1 or "another call state control functionality" of claim 2 lines 6-7. As such claim 2 is being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

11. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 3, line 5 states "said return" without explicitly stating whether return being related to "*returning roaming number of subscriber to home subscriber server by visited center*" or "*returning roaming number as routing information from home subscriber server to call state control functionality*" as described in claim 1. As such claim 3 is being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

12. Claim 3 recites the limitation "said internet protocol multimedia part" in lines 5-6. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

13. Claim 3 recites the limitation "said profile request and download" in line 7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

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14. Claim 3 recites the limitation "said roaming number provision requesting" in line

9. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

15. Claim 3 recites the limitation "said home location registering part" in line 12.

There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

16. Claim 3 recites the limitation "said roaming number provision requesting" in line

15. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

17. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

18. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

19. Claims 1 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Witzel (Control Servers in the Core Network) in view of Foti et al. (US PAT 6751204, hereinafter Foti).

In regards to claim 1, Witzel teaches *a method comprising the steps of receiving an invitation for a subscriber for a call* (page 241, column 1 paragraph 3, a SIP message is sent to the proxy CSCF server in the visited network) *by at least one call state control functionality implemented in Internet Protocol based domain* (page 240, column 2 last paragraph, The call/session control function (CSCF) server, which is located in the IP multimedia domain); *obtaining a profile of subscriber from a home subscriber server at call state control functionality* (page 241, column 1 paragraph 2, the S-CSCF is the serving network element with which subscribers register in order to be reached when roaming. It temporarily stores user profile-related data, which is downloaded from the HSS as registration takes place).

Witzel does not explicitly teach *requesting routing information from home subscriber server; requesting a switching center within circuit switched domain currently visited by subscriber for a roaming number by home subscriber server; returning roaming number of subscriber to home subscriber server by visited center; returning roaming number as routing information from home subscriber server to call state control functionality and establishing call via a gateway configured to connect domains as well as via visited switching center to subscriber.*

Foti in the same field of endeavor teaches *requesting routing information from home subscriber server* (column 3 lines 56-58, the Home CSCF queries the HSS 15 to

obtain location information for the called (terminating) subscriber 34); teach *requesting a switching center within circuit switched domain currently visited by subscriber for a roaming number by home subscriber server* (column 3 lines 58-60, Therefore, the HSS sends a Routing Request (RouteReq) message 35 to the MSC Server 21 in the Visited Network 19); *returning roaming number of subscriber to home subscriber server by visited center; returning roaming number as routing information from home subscriber server to call state control functionality* (column 3 lines 60-67, The MSC Server requests the RNS 24 to page for the terminating subscriber at 36. The RNS returns a response at 37 indicating whether or not the terminating subscriber is available. If the terminating subscriber is available, the MSC Server sends a RouteReq Return Result message 38, including a routing number such as a TLDN, to the HSS. At 39, the HSS sends the TLDN to the Home CSCF) *and establishing call via a gateway configured to connect domains as well as via visited switching center to subscriber* (column 4 lines 1-13, The Home CSCF 16 then sends a Fast Setup message 41, including the TLDN and the H.245 Address, to the H-MGCF 17. The H-MGCF responds by sending an Add Connection message 42 to the MGW1 18. The Add Connection message includes a first Context (C1) associating two media terminations, a first Real-time Transport Protocol Termination (RTP-T1), and a second RTP Termination (RTP-T2). These parameters are fully described in the H.248 standards. MGW1 then returns an Acknowledgment 43 with the IP address that it has selected to use for this particular session. The process then moves to FIG. 1B, where the Home Network 14 then begins to route the call to the Visited Network 19).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Witzel's method by incorporating the steps of *requesting routing information from home subscriber server; requesting a switching center within circuit switched domain currently visited by subscriber for a roaming number by home subscriber server; returning roaming number of subscriber to home subscriber server by visited center; returning roaming number as routing information from home subscriber server to call state control functionality and establishing call via a gateway configured to connect domains as well as via visited switching center to subscriber* as suggested by Foti. The motivation is that by implementing the steps of requesting routing information from home subscriber server; requesting a switching center within circuit switched domain currently visited by subscriber for a roaming number by home subscriber server; returning roaming number of subscriber to home subscriber server by visited center; returning roaming number as routing information from home subscriber server to call state control functionality and establishing call via a gateway configured to connect domains as well as via visited switching center to subscriber, enables a successful and seamless communication setup method between heterogeneous network domains. Further motivation is that by forwarding the roaming number to the interrogating node enables the interrogating node to be aware of the number to send the data to thus enabling a reliable and seamless communication.

In regards to claim 9, Witzel teaches *an apparatus* (page 242 column 1 section HSS: HSS), *comprising an internet protocol multimedia part* (page 242 column 1 section HSS: When the user is roaming in the Internet multimedia domain, the location

service returns the identity of the S-CSCF) *wherein the internet protocol multimedia part comprises profile provision circuit configured to provide the profile of a subscriber* (page 242, column 2, second paragraph, database-the database contains all relevant information pertaining to mobile subscribers, including dynamic data, such as the subscriber location and the status of supplementary services, and permanent data, such as subscriber-associated numbers and category information. Authentication and ciphering data for each mobile subscriber are also included. The HSS provides support to the call-control servers, in order to complete the routing or roaming procedures, by handling authentication, authorization, naming and addressing, and location dependencies. Witzel further teaches in page 241, column 1 paragraph 2, the S-CSCF is the serving network element with which subscribers register in order to be reached when roaming. It temporarily stores user profile-related data, which is downloaded from the HSS (comprising related circuitry) as registration takes place).

Witzel does not explicitly teach HSS containing a home location registering part, and provide a roaming number as routing information, and wherein home location registering part comprises a requester configured to request roaming number from a circuit switched domain, and a receiver configured to receive the roaming number from the circuit switched domain.

Foti in the same field of endeavor teaches HSS (figure 1, HSS 15) containing a home location registering part (performing HSS functionality), and provide a roaming number as routing information (column 3, lines 66-67, the HSS sends the TLDN to the Home CSCF), and wherein home location registering part comprises a requester

configured to request roaming number from a circuit switched domain (column 3 lines 58-60, the HSS and related circuitry (implementing a requester) sends a Routing Request (RouteReq) message 35 to the MSC Server 21 in the Visited Network 19), and a receiver configured to receive the roaming number from the circuit switched domain (column 3 lines 64-66, the MSC Server sends a RouteReq Return Result message 38, including a routing number such as a TLDN, to the HSS (comprising associated receiver)).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to interface to Witzel's HSS system the functionality of a home location registering part, and provide a roaming number as routing information, and wherein home location registering part comprises a requester configured to request roaming number from a circuit switched domain, and a receiver configured to receive the roaming number from the circuit switched domain as suggested by Foti. The motivation is that in order to support both IP and circuit switching domain, HSS needs to support both functionality type, enabling a seamless communication between IP domain and circuit switching domain. The prior art also teaches the known technique of supporting the circuit switched domain and IP domain. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that applying the known technique of the circuit switched domain over the IP Domain would have yielded predictable results and would have improved the inter-communication between IP domain and the circuit switched domain inter-portability. Allowing the user to communicate over the IP domain follows naturally and directly from Foti's teaching of a supporting the circuit switched domain that makes

supporting of both the circuit switched domain and IP domain in HSS a natural extension of the circuit switched domain (specifically, HLR); i.e. applying a known technique of circuit switching domain to a known device ready for improvement to support IP domain would have yielded predictable results and improved the inter-communication between IP domain and the circuit switched domain.

20. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Witzel (Control Servers in the Core Network) and Foti et al. (US PAT 6751204, hereinafter Foti) as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Bell et al. (US PAT PUB 2002/0159580, hereinafter Bell).

In regards to claim 4, Witzel and Foti teach call connection process within two different network domains as described in the rejections of claim 1 above.

Witzel and Foti do not explicitly teach overriding at least one terminating call related service functionality.

Bell in the same field of endeavor teaches not all telecommunications carriers support caller id with name. Therefore, it would be advantageous to screen the customer's service record to determine whether the customer could lose features or service classes by switching carriers. In some cases, the new carrier may reject the customer for having an unsupported feature or service class, causing delays and inefficiencies in the process. Alternatively, a customer may be cut over to the network, but with a loss of features or services (paragraph 0027).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to interface to Witzel and Foti's method with the steps of loss of features or services, i.e. overriding at least one terminating call related service functionality during communication as suggested by Bell. The motivation is that, not all part of the network supports all call related services and features; as such to successfully implement the call connection process, certain unsupported call related services and features needs to be dropped or overridden, thus enabling a successful call connection termination over heterogeneous networks. Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces/market place incentives if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

21. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Witzel (Control Servers in the Core Network), Foti et al. (US PAT 6751204, hereinafter Foti) and Bell as applied to claims 1 and 4 above and further in view of Shannon et al. (US PAT 6032044, hereinafter Shannon).

In regards to claim 5, Witzel, Foti and Bell teach overriding services during network transition.

Witzel, Foti and Bell do not explicitly teach service being supplementary service functionality.

Shannon in the same field of endeavor teaches service being supplementary service functionality (column 9 lines 47-49).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to interface to Witzel, Foti and Bell's method with the steps of service being supplementary service functionality as suggested by Shannon. The motivation is that (as suggested by Shannon, abstract) in some circumstances, calls routed heterogeneous network will require features that are not implemented uniformly over all the networks, such as supplementary service functionality; as such, certain unsupported call related services and features like supplementary service functionality needs to be dropped or overridden, thus enabling a successful call connection termination over heterogeneous networks. Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces/market place incentives if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

22. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Witzel (Control Servers in the Core Network), Foti et al. (US PAT 6751204, hereinafter Foti) and Bell as applied to claims 1 and 4 above and further in view of Frey et al. (US PAT 6940846, hereinafter Frey).

In regards to claim 6, Witzel, Foti and Bell teach overriding services during network transition.

Witzel, Foti and Bell do not explicitly teach service being intelligent network triggering information related functionality.

Frey in the same field of endeavor teaches in some circumstances, particularly in early deployments of packet-based networks, calls routed into the packet-based network will require features that are not implemented on Feature Server 170, such as Advanced Intelligent Network ("AIN") services including a Virtual Private Network ("VPN") connection. Such calls are handled by the network of the present invention by a Feature Assist provision, whereby the legacy circuit-switched network is accessed to provide features that the packet network cannot (columns 3-4, lines 65-7).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to interface to Witzel, Foti and Bell's method with the steps of service being intelligent network triggering information related functionality as suggested by Frey. The motivation is that (as suggested by Frey, columns 3-4, lines 65-7) in some circumstances, particularly in early deployments of packet-based networks, calls routed from circuit switched network into the packet-based network will require features that are not implemented on packet based network, such as Advanced Intelligent Network ("AIN") services including a Virtual Private Network ("VPN") connection; as such, certain unsupported call related services and features like AIN needs to be dropped or overridden, thus enabling a successful call connection termination over heterogeneous networks. Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or other market forces/market place incentives if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

23. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Witzel (Control Servers in the Core Network) and Foti et al. (US PAT 6751204, hereinafter Foti) as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Takeda et al. (US PAT 6876632, hereinafter Takeda).

In regards to claim 10, Witzel and Foti teach all the limitations of claim 1.

Witzel and Foti do not explicitly teach subsequent to the receipt of invitation, returning an indication from the home subscriber server that subscriber is not registered within internet protocol based domain.

Takeda in the same field of endeavor teaches when the SCGW 1 receives the IP packet from the WWW server through the IP network communication interface 13 (step 41), the SCGW 1 checks the user ID 558 contained in the received message against a user ID list of IN service subscribers pre-stored in the memory 12 to judge whether or not the user ID 558 has already been registered for IN service (step 142). If the user ID 558 has not yet been registered for IN service, an error message is returned to the WWW server 3 (step 152) (Column 12 lines 23-32).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to interface to Witzel and Foti's method with the steps of returning indication that subscriber (i.e. user ID) is not registered as suggested by Takeda. The motivation is that, by returning an indication that subscriber is not registered enables an originating system be aware of the subscriber's service status; thus enabling a secure and reliable network by preventing unauthorized access to the network. Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a

different one based on design incentives or other market forces/market place incentives if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

24. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Foti in view of Witzel.

In regards to claim 8 Foti teaches an apparatus (Figure 1A, Home CSCF 16), comprising: an invitation receiver means configured to receive an invitation for a subscriber for a call within an internet protocol based domain (column 3 lines 55-56, the Gatekeeper forwards the call setup to the Home CSCF in a Fast Setup message 32); a roaming number receiver means configured to receive a roaming number (column 3 lines 66-67, At 39, the HSS sends the TLDN to the Home CSCF); and an establisher means configured to establish call via a gateway to subscriber (column 4 lines 1-13, The Home CSCF 16 then sends a Fast Setup message 41, including the TLDN and the H.245 Address, to the H-MGCF 17. The H-MGCF responds by sending an Add Connection message 42 to the MGW1 18. The Add Connection message includes a first Context (C1) associating two media terminations, a first Real-time Transport Protocol Termination (RTP-T1), and a second RTP Termination (RTP-T2). These parameters are fully described in the H.248 standards. MGW1 then returns an Acknowledgment 43 with the IP address that it has selected to use for this particular session. The process then moves to FIG. 1B, where the Home Network 14 then begins to route the call to the Visited Network 19).

Foti does not explicitly teach a profile receiver means configured to receive a profile of subscriber.

Witzel in the same field of endeavor teaches the S-CSCF is the serving network element with which subscribers register in order to be reached when roaming. It temporarily stores user profile-related data, which is downloaded from the HSS as registration takes place (page 241, column 1 paragraph 2).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Foti's system by incorporating a profile receiver means configured to receive a profile of subscriber as suggested by Witzel. The motivation is that, a subscriber's profile enables the node to be aware of the subscriber's provisioned allowable services; thus enabling a controlled allowable services being provided to each subscribers according to their profile.

Foti and Witzel teach an invitation receiving means, a profile receiving means, a roaming number receiving means and an establishing means in an Apparatus without explicitly teaching associated invitation receiver for the said invitation means, a profile receiver for profile receiving means, a roaming number receiver for roaming number receiving means and an establisher. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Foti and Witzel's system by incorporating invitation receiver (hardware and/or software) for the invitation means, a profile receiver (hardware and/or software) for profile receiving means, a roaming number receiver (hardware and/or software) for roaming number receiving means and an establisher (hardware and/or software); as, such Apparatus, will comprise of these

associated receiver elements circuitry implemented in hardware and/or software for successfully and seamlessly receiving the said information elements and will also have establisher implemented in hardware and/or software circuitry for reliably and efficiently establishing calls.

Allowable Subject Matter

25. Claims 2, 3 and 7 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

26. Applicant's arguments, see pages 10-16 of the Remarks section, filed 4/25/2008, with respect to the objection/rejections to the specification/abstract/claims have been fully considered.

27. Applicant has amended independent claims 1, 8 and 9. Applicant's amendment necessitated a new ground of rejections presented in this office action. As such any further response to Applicant's argument is moot.

28. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Conclusion

29. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SALMAN AHMED whose telephone number is (571)272-8307. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 am - 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edan Orgad can be reached on (571) 272-7884. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/S. A./

Examiner, Art Unit 2619

/Edan Orgad/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2619